15-1957-7-9253

The Petrographic Significance of Structural Transformations in Feldspars (Cont.)

function of the temperature. The divisions of feldspars into high-temperature and low-temperature and into monoclinic and triclinic "modifications" are provisional, inasmuch as there actually exists an unbroken series of structural states. The influence of regularity of feldspar structure on changes in optical properties is examined.

Card 3/3 O. V. Bryzgalin

The Petrographic Significance of Structural Transformations in Feldspars (Cont.)

a definite ratio of Al to Si, but irregularities in the anorthite structure appear to be related to variations in the distribution of Ca and Na in the lattice (primitive, body-centered, and transitional). When K is equal to Na in feldspars, the ratio Al:Si is 1:3 and is constant; from this point it follows that the mineral may have monoclinic symmetry only if Al and Si are irregularly distributed in the lattice. With regular distribution, the mineral becomes triclinic. X-ray studies of plagioclase lead to the following classification of structures: 1) albite structure (length of the c axis approximately 7 Å, base-centered cell)--"high temperature" and "low temperature"; 2) anorthite structure (length of c axis approximately 2.7 Å)--with primitive, body-centered, and "transitional" cells; and 3) the structure of average plagioclase. Diagrams are given for the stability fields of the various structural types of plagioclase. The degree of regularity of feldspar structure is an inverse and uninterrupted

Marfunin, A. S.

15-1957-7-9253

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Marfunin, A. S.

TITLE: The Petrographic Significance of Structural Transformations in Feldspars (O petrograficheskom znachenii strukturnykh prevrashcheniy v polevykh shpatakh)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, vol 51, 1956, pp 249-264

ABSTRACT: This paper presents data from the literature on the structures and structural transformations of plagioclase. Feldspars are now considered solid solutions, in which interchangeable atoms of Si and Al are arranged in the mineral lattice with various degrees of regularity. Thus the ratio of Al:Si in plagioclase ranges from 1:3 to 1:1. In anorthite, $CaAl_2O_8$, the ratio of Al:Si is 1:1, and therefore tetrahedrons of alumina and silica alternate systematically in the mineral structure. Thus pure anorthite always shows

Card 1/3

MARFUNIN, A.S. [translator]; PETROV, V.P., redaktor; YAROVENKO, M.Ye., redaktor; DUMBRE, I.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Feldspars; second collection of articles. Translated from the English by A.S.Marfunin] Polevye shpaty; 2-i sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo A.S.Marfunina. Pod red. V.P.Petrova. Predisl.V.P.Petrova i A.S.Marfunina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.2. 1956. 366 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Feldspar)

Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass (Cont.)

overthrust) the samples of apotuff or apoporhyrite were taken the less they showed effects of recrystallization and the better they displayed the original features of the rock. The author suggests that the skarns formed after congelation of the border facies of the intrusion, as attested by the auto skarns, which formed from the hybrid rocks of the border facies. The skarn-magnetite zone is cut by dikes of diabase porphyries, which are considered to be post-ore.

Card 6/6

L. N. S.

Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass (Cont.)

superheating of the host rocks is approximately 1.5 km from the mass. In the second group of contact rocks, the author includes contact-metasomatic rocks that formed by alteration of the host rocks by solutions escaping from the mass along fractures. Such rocks are best developed along the almost horizontal principal overthrust. The intensity of alteration decreases, on the one hand, according to distance from the fractures along which the solutions circultaed, and, on the other, according to distance from the mass along the fractures, obviously because of cooling of the solutions. Along the fractures nearest to the mass, garnet autoskarns are developed. Farther away occur actinolite, hematite-garnet, garnet-magnetite, and dashkesanite (chlorite-rich hornblende)-magnetite skarns. Tuffs and porphyrites next to skarns have been altered by the formation of apotuffs and apoporphyrites: near the garnet skarns, pyroxene is developed, farther away, hornblende; and near the zone of dashkesanite skarns, dashkesanite occurs. The farther from the skarn zone (fractures of the

Card 5/6

Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass (Cont.)

and the core and by uncommon twinning laws (albite-esterel, manebach-esterel, etc.). The core of such a plagioclase is a xenocryst. Rocks of this group include quartz syenodiorite, which invariably contain hypersthene, augite, hornblende, and biotite. Hypersthene-augite-hornblende granodiorites are also present, transitional between the augite-hornblende granodiorites and the quartz syenodiorites. 2) Basic hybrid rocks contain zoned plagioclase /from bytownite-labradorite in the core to andesine (An_{32-34}) on the border/, orthoclase, quartz, hypersthene, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, and apatite. They show variations of hypidiomorphic texture. Rocks corresponding to gabbro-diabase in composition characteristically have augen of quartz (up to 0.7 cm to 0.8 cm) surrounded by a rim of fine-grained pyroxene. Three groups of xenoliths are distinguished in these rocks: the basic rocks contain pyroxene-plagioclase hornfels and paragabbro; the quartz syenodiorites and granodiorites contain hornblende diorites, locally porphyritic; the adamellites

Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass (Cont.)

and leucocratic adamellites contain biotite- and magnetite-bearing pyroxene-plagioclase hornfels. In addition to the rocks described, hybrid dikes of microgabbro, 30 cm to 60 cm thick, have been found in the northeastern sector. They resemble hornfels. They occur in the basic "obvious hybrid" rocks and are rich in sphene (7 to 8 percent). These facts point to their derivation from a hybrid magma. The contact field of the Dashkesan mass is divided by the author into two genetic groups. The first includes the products of "normal metamorphism." This group contains separate zones: hornfels, transitional and mottled tuffs, arranged zonally relative to the mass. The immediate contact of the intrusion with limestones is inaccessible. Coarsely crystalline marble, containing wollastonite and tremolite, is found in the transitional zone. Relics of limestones in the northwestern sector 1500 m from the contact show marked metamorphism. In the southeastern sector, 1400 m from the contact, fine-grained limestones are exposed, showing "shadows" of fossils. Thus, the boundary of

Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass (Cont.)

has been intruded by complex stock-like (with some laccolithic features) post-Upper Jurassic intrusions, composed of gabbros, granodiorites, and adamellites. The intrusives produced strong contact alteration of the host rocks. The greater part of the mass (80 to 85 percent) is composed of adamellites, consisting of zoned plagioclase /labradorite in the core and a border of oligoclase (Ab_{80-82}), orthoclase, xenomorphic quartz, hornblende, sphene, apatite, and magnetite. Augite-hornblende granodiorites are also abundant. "Obvious hybrids" have been distinguished, and these have been divided into two groups. 1) Hybridized anomalous adamellites and granodiorites correspond in quantitative mineral content to the common varieties of these rocks, but they exhibit some peculiarities in structure and in type of plagioclase /basic bytownite in the core (An_{80-84}), and even anorthite (An_{90}), but with a border of oligoclase (An_{18-20})/. Such plagioclase crystals are called xenozoned by the author. They are characterized by sharp and variable resorbtion relations between the border

15-57-5-6131

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 62-63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Marfunin, A. S.

TITLE: Data on the Petrography of the Dashkesan Mass and Its Contact Field (Materialy k petrografii Dashkesanskogo massiva i yego kontaktnogo polya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. nauk AN SSSR, 1955, Nr 165, pp 113-142

ABSTRACT: The region of the Dashkesan massif (Azerbaidzhan) is composed of porphyrite-tuffaceous formations of Middle Jurassic age and limestones and porphyrite-tuffaceous formations of Upper Jurassic age. These rocks form a syncline extending approximately from east to west. The limestones on the southwest have a thickness of 100 m to 150 m, but they wedge out to the northeast. The core of the anticline

Card 1/6

15-57-1-417

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Marfunin, A. S., Shcherbakova, N. A.

TITLE: The Triad Theory of Twinning, the Triad Method of Identification, and Complex Twinning in Plagioclase (O triadnoy teorii dvoynikov, triadnom metode opredeleniya v kompleksnykh dvoynikakh plagioklazov)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955, Vol 84, Nr 2, pp 242-247.

ABSTRACT: This paper is a review of the monographs of L. A. Vardanyants, published by the Academy of Sciences, Arm SSR in Yerevan: 1) The Triad Theory of Twinning in Minerals, 1950; 2) The Triad Method of Studying Twinned Plagioclase, 1951; and 3) Complex Twinning in Plagiocalse, 1952. The method of determining plagioclase, proposed by Vardanyants, is not used as an independent technique. It may be used for studying complex twinning in combination with the Federov method.

T. B. K.

Card 1/1

The Mineralogy and Paragenetic Study of the Dashkesan Skarns

libria (to which, for example, two-component sections of three-component systems are referred) must be considered, in an analysis of mineral paragenesis, from the viewpoint of the phase law. In a series of cases, this approach permits one to avoid referring a system with fewer minerals than oxides to formations produced by a high intensity process involveing many completely free components.

Card 2/2

V. P. Ye.

15-1957-3-2930

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Marfunin, A. S.

TITLE: The Mineralogy and Paragenetic Study of the Dashkesan Skarns (K mineralogii i parageneticheskomu analizu skarnov Dashkesana)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Mosk. un-ta tsvet. met. i zolota, 1955, Nr 25, pp 517-525

ABSTRACT: During a study of the skarns of the Dashkesan massif the author discovered minerals and mineral varieties not previously described: spinel, tourmaline, rare-earth apatite, fassaite, violaite, salite, bedenbergite, bytownite, and anorthite. The Dashkesan deposits belong to the galena-monticellite depth facies (according to D. S. Korzhinskiy). A diagram showing the composition-paragenesis for the Dashkesan skarns is similar to a corresponding diagram for the Tur'inskoye mestorozhdeniya (deposit) (according to D.S. Korzhinskiy). "Atypical" or unusual equi-

Card 1/2

POSPELOVA-SHTROM, M.V.; MARFINA, L.L.

Biology of the pigeon tick Alectorobius (Alectorobius) conicepe (Can.), 1890. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.4:468-473 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.N. Beklemishev [deceased]) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

MARFINA, K.G.

Effect of various doses of gamma rays Co^{60} on the composition and dynamics of carbohydrates in the ontogeny of corn. Uzb. biol. zhur. 8 no.4:5-9 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzbSSR.

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49011

by more than 2 centners/ha. The use of $MnSO_4$ for the soil, at a rate of two side-dressing with 15 kg/ha. in each, resulted in 1 cwt/ha. additional raw cotton. Top-dressing with $MnSO_4$ in a 7 percent solution at three different times (large-scale flowering, at the beginning of fruit formation and during large-scale fruit formation) yielded negative results.
-- A M. Smirnov

Card : 2/2

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing Sugar-Bearing.

Ils Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 49013

Author : Dolturkevich, D.; Marfina, K.
Inst : -
Title : Our Experiment in the Use of Manganese Sulfide as a Fertilizer for Cotton.

Orig Pub: Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 60-61.

Abstract: Field tests, made by the agrochemical laboratory of the First Central Chirchikskaya Motor Tractor Station in the kolkhozes of the Tashkentskaya Oblast, have shown that a treatment of cotton seeds with $MnSO_4$ is able to increase the harvest

Card : 1/2

MARFINA, A. M.; NIKITYUK, N. I.; GUM'KO, A. N.

Simplified determining of the concentration of molasses and flour mash in solvent production. Spirt. prom. 29 no.3:15-18 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Talitskiy spirtokombinat.

(Saccharimeter) (Starch)

MARFINA, A.M.

Complete processing of raw materials at butyl alcohol acetone plants. Spirt.prom. 26 no.3:37-38 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Distilling industries)

ZALESSKAYA, M.I.; LOGOTKIN, I.S.; MARFINA, A.M.; GUS'KOVA, N.P.; CHEKASINA, Ye.V.

Processing of sugar-beet molasses in the butyl alcohol-acetone production. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:52-60 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Molasses) (Butyl alcohol) (Acetone)

FREMEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Use of acetone - butyl alcohol distilling washes for the cultivation of baker's yeasts. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:76-84 '59.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Yeast) (Alcohol)

FREMEL', V.B., SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Use of acetone - butyl alcohol distilling washes in the manufacture of alcohol. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:69-75 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Alcohol)

FREMEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Using acetone-butyl waste instead of water in cooking. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:106-111 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Acetone) (Butyl alcohol) (Fermentation)

FREMEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Investigating the methods for separation of the solid fraction of acetone-butyl waste. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:98-105 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Distilling industries--By-products)

MARFIN, V.

Toward stratosphere in a flying boat. Kryl.rod. 12 no.12:3 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Hydroplane boats)

[illegible]RFT[illegible], S. I.

On the [illegible]otion [illegible]icture "[illegible]or".---- [illegible], [illegible] 1[illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] o Kinozritelia. [illegible]

[illegible]r... [illegible]

MARFIN, P.A. (Ryazanskay oblast')

Construction of pediatric, therapeutic and cultural institutions in the country requires the daily attention of party organizations. Zdrav.Ros.Fed. 2 no.10:10-12 O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Sekretar' Spasskogo raykoma Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(SPASSK DISTRICT--DAY NURSERIES)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh.

Anchoring of the guard wire at the end of the sector of a 35 km. overhead power transmission line. Energetik 14 no.1:28-29 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh. (Ryazan')

Connection of branch lines to main power distribution lines. (MIRA 18:10)
Energetik 13 no.10:18-20 O '65.

MARFIN, N.I., inzh.

Protection of the crossing of power transmission lines with oil pipelines. Elek. sta. 35 no.11:71-74 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

MARFIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEVA, M.I., red.

[Protection of electric power transmission lines] Okhrana linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 59 p. (MIRA 18:3)
(Biblioteka elektromontera, no.151)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh.

Replacement of an intermediate tower with an angle-anchoring type tower using a step-by-step top mounting technique. (MIRA 18:2)
Energetik 12 no.12:17 D '64

MARTIN, N. I., Inzh.

Securing of concrete-reinforced piles in grounds undermined by ground waters. Energetik 12 no.1:29 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

MARTIN, N.I., inzh.

Use of wooden supports for two-circuit 110 kv. power transmission lines. Energetik 12 no.5:30-31 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

MARFIN, N.I.

Installation of temporary contact network poles. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.8:15-16 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik remontno-naladochnogo tsekha Ryazanskogo uchastka energosnabzheniya.
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)
(Electric lines--Poles)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh. (Ryazan')

Design of reinforced concrete supports. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.2:63 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electric lines—Poles)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh.

Good method of connecting the ground wire of contact network supports. Elek.i tepl.tiaga no.7:22-23 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)
(Electric currents--Grounding)

PANFIL', L.S., inzh.; MARFIN, N.I., inzh.; GORBASHOV, S.G., inzh.

Centrifuged reinforced concrete supports to be used in areas with high ground-water level. Transp.stroi. 9 no.9:39-40 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric lines--Poles)
(Precast concrete construction)

MARFIN, N.I.

More about wire clips without bolts. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.10:45 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

MARFIN, N.I., inzh.

We must improve the quality of contact network parts. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.1:22 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. 3-y uchastok energosnabzheniya Ufimskoy dorogi, stantsiya Abdulino.
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

Kazakhstan Magnitka

25-12-21/39

1.5 to 2 times faster than with the conventional rolling mills. The newest production methods, aided by telemechanics, electronic computers etc., will be applied at this plant. Under the management of Engineer Miron Mironovich Khodos, 7,000 workers work on 110 different construction sites. Approximately 200 apartment buildings were already finished, and 250,000 sq m of additional living space are under construction.

There are 4 photographs.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MARFIN, N.

AUTHOR: Marfin, N., (Temir - Tau, Kazakh SSR) 25-12-21/39

TITLE: Kazakhstan Magnitka (Kazakhstanskaya magnitka)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 12, pp 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on rich iron ore deposits of Atasuysk and coal layers of Karaganda, a giant metallurgical plant near the town of Temir-Tau is under construction. This plant, called the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant (Karagandinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) and one of the most modern installations of its kind in the USSR, is scheduled to be completed during the 6th Five-Year Plan. Andrey Petrovich Popov, director of the plant, showed the author the layout of the different sections of the plant, which consisted of blast furnaces, Martin ovens, rolling mills and coking batteries. The plant is to cover an area of almost 100 sq km, with an inter-plant railway system of 300 km. The capacity of the furnaces will be from 1,500 cu m upward, with efficiency factors of 0,65, obtained by automation, high pressure and high temperature. Liquid pig iron from the blast furnaces is to be carried in 100 ton containers to special storage-mixing tanks with capacities of 1,300 tons. The cost of pig iron will be 1/3 below the cost of pig iron produced in Dnepr basin plants, and the rolling process will be from

Card 1/2

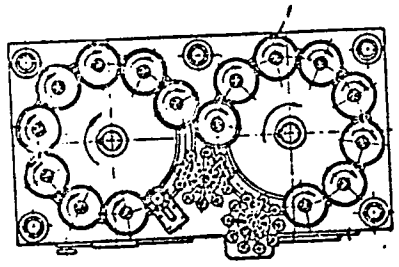
PARUNAKYAN, V.E., starshiy inzh. (Chelyabinsk); MARFIN, M.A. (Chelyabinsk)

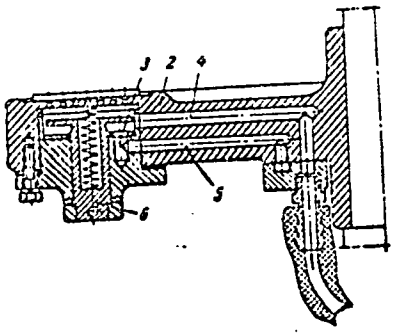
Mechanization of track maintenance of industrial railroads. Zhel.-dor.transp. 44 no.4:76-80 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Upravleniye zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Chelyabinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Parunakyan). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Marfin).
(Railroads, Industrial)

ACC NR: AP7002620

position.





1--polishing discs; 2--vacuum suction device; 3--cavity; 4 and 5--channels; 6--spring loaded valve

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002620 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0135/0135

INVENTOR: Nabiullin, F. Kh.; Marfin, B. V.; Gertsik, Ye. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for polishing flat surfaces. Class 67, No. 189326

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 135

TOPIC TAGS: metal polishing, vacuum pump, finishing machine

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for polishing flat surfaces, e. g. workpieces made from semiconductive materials. The installation contains polishing discs, a rotating table with vacuum suction devices, and mechanisms for feed and extraction. The unit is designed for polishing the workpieces in various directions during the conveying process. The polishing discs are mounted along the direction of motion of the workpieces which are held by the vacuum suction devices. 2. A modification of this installation in which the vacuum suction devices have a cavity connected to two channels. One of these channels is permanently connected to a vacuum pump and the other is connected to the same pump periodically. A valve which is spring loaded in the axial direction shuts off the channel permanently connected to the vacuum pump in the absence of a workpiece and opens this channel at the moment when the other channel is connected to the vacuum pump with a workpiece in the load

UDC: 621.923.7.06-408.62

Card 1/2

MARFIN, B. I., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "Closed novocaine blockade of the basic extraorganic nervous plexi of the mediastinum". Voronezh, 1959. 18 pp (Voronezh State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 141)

MARFIN, B.I.

Closed novocaine block of the main reflexogenic mediastinal zones. [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.6:90-94 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.P. Radushkevich) Voroshskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PROCAINE, anesthesia & analgesia
closed block of mediastinal zones, exper. study on cadavers (Rus))

MARFIEVICI, Dumitru, ing.

Bakelite driving pulleys used to drive the spindles in spinning and twisting machines. Constr. mas 16 no.6:325-331 Je '64

MARFIEVICI, D., Ing.

Flexible balloon [illegible] for [illegible] spinning machines. Constr mas 16 no. [illegible] '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320011-8"

MARFIEVICI, D., ing.

Elements of new technique in the construction of textile machines. Ind text Rum 15 no. 5:247-250 My '64.

1. "Unirea" Metallurgic Plant, Cluj.

MARFIEVICI, D., ing.

News in cotton carding; the RWN card. Ind text Rum 15 no.12:677-684 D '64.

1. "Unirea" Metallurgic Plant, Cluj.

MARFIEVICI, Dumitru, ing.

Relon lids for ball bearings. Constr mas 15 no.7: 502-504 Jl '63.

1. Uzina "Unirea", Cluj.

MARFIEVICI, D., ing.; RUSU,V., ing.

Plastics used in the construction of textile machines. Ind. text Rum 14 no.8:361-366 Ag '63

MARFIEVICI, Dumitru, ing.; DEAK, Tiberiu, ing.

Permanent magnets used as devices in closing doors of textile machines. Metalurgia constr mas 15 no.2:166-167 F '63.

1. Uzinele Unirea, Cluj.

PETRESCU, Gh., ing.; MARFIEVICI, D., ing.

Textile machines on the level of advanced technology. Ind text Rum 14 no.4:164-171 Ap '63.

MARFIEVICI, D.

Graphite, the construction material for machine parts. p. 75. METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI. (Ministerul Industriei Metalurgice si Constructiilor de Masini si Asociatia Stiinitifica a Inginerilor si Technicielor) Bucuresti. Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1956.

MARFICH, Anna Stepanovna [Marfych, H.S.]; GVARDIONOV, B.O. [Hvardionov, B.O.], red.; LUCHKIV, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Our field, dear field...] Pole nashe, polechko... Uzhhorod, Zakarpats'ke obl. knyzhkoho-gazetne vyd-vo, 1963. 44 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zvenevaya komsomol'sko-molodezhnoy zveni kolkhoza "Komsomolets'," Beregovskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti (for Marfich).

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; MARFENKOVA, G.P.; KHANANASHVILI, L.M.; SHAPATIN, A.S.

Synthesis of organophosphinoxyaluminoxanodimethylsiloxane elastomers. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.10:1552-1557 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

MARFENKO, V.

Methodological mastery of a pedagogue. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.8:5-6 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(School supervision)

MARFENKO, S.V., assistent

Precision surveys in assembling the 7 Bev. proton-synchrotron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.4:13-35 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

MARFENKO, S.V.; PEVNEV, A.K.; PORUBAY, N.I.

Fine adjustment of magnets in a proton synchrotron. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.4:55-65 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.
(Electromagnets) (Synchrotron)

calculations and the design data were then tested experimentally by observations of the position of 28 markers attached to the foundations. Vertical and radial variations for the period 1959/62 are reported in the form of graphs, from which it is concluded that the maximum departure of the orbit from the axis of the chamber, due to the deformation of the foundations, did not exceed 1.5 mm. The amplitude of the deformations of the foundations was of the same order of magnitude (about 1 mm). There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE
(Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962

analysis is now given of the strength of the ring foundation by developing the displacement of the axis of the accelerator chamber due to deformation of the foundations into a Fourier series. Owing to the rigidity of the magnet sections and the small distance between neighbouring sections, the position of all the sections can be specified with sufficient accuracy by the coordinates of 112 points. The Fourier series, therefore, contain a finite number of terms. For each harmonic of the deformation one can then calculate the amplitude of the corresponding periodic orbits. Numerical calculations showed that the 13th, 43rd and neighbouring harmonics were the most dangerous. The mathematical analysis is facilitated by the fact that a mathematical solution is available for the problem of mechanical vibrations of an elastic ring (Love, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity). In their final form the foundations were in the shape of a continuous reinforced-concrete belt of square cross-section having a length of 250 m, height 5 m and width 5 m with a nett load of about 16 tons per running metre. The belt contains two circular cable tunnels (1.25 x 1.95 m^2). The analytical

40744

S/120/62/000/004/010/047
E032/E514

24.6730

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Kobozev, A.S., Marfenko, S.V., Pevnev, A.K., Porubay, N.I. and Tarasov, Ye.K.

TITLE: Effect of the deformation of the foundations on the orbit of protons in a synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 66-69

TEXT: Unavoidable displacements of the ground in the vertical and horizontal directions due to seasonal variations in the temperature, humidity and so on, may give rise to relative displacements in the position of magnet sections, which in turn may produce forced oscillations of the proton beam. In the 7 GeV proton synchrotron of the GKAE the magnet is supported by a continuous solid ring which is in principle similar to that employed at CERN. The reinforced-concrete ring which supports the magnet lies directly on the ground which consists of soft morainic deposits. The relatively small dimensions of the ring (R = 40 m) ensured that it could be made sufficiently rigid and thereby minimise the effect of nonuniform settling of the ground on the orbit. The ring was placed at a depth of 5 m. A theoretical

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measurements is given, the plan basically consisting of 14 adjacent quadrilaterals. Length measurements were made using a super-invar wire N31K5 with an average quadratic error of ± 40 μ. The invar wire was subjected to a special mechanical and thermal treatment to improve its stability and decrease its thermal coefficient of expansion to less than 10^{-6}. Reference levels for the foundation are obtained by a system of hydrostatic levels assembled in channels in the ring foundation. Two geodetic markers are attached to each block for determining their position and also for aiding the accurate geometric location of the measuring coils and other probes used for magnetic measurements. Deviations from the desired measurements are plotted on circular graphs. The average deviation is ± 25 μ, in radius and ± 30 μ in height. The maximum displacement of the beam resulting from these errors is about 4 mm. There are 15 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/004/009/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Marfenko, S.V., Pevnev, A.K., Porubay, N.I.

TITLE: The accuracy of positioning the proton synchrotron magnets

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 55-65

TEXT: It is necessary to position the magnet blocks to within the limits ± 0.07 mm in the radial direction, ± 0.1 mm in height and ± 1.8 mm along the orbit (average quadratic errors). In order to achieve this positioning a geodetic method was developed at the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (MIIGAiK) (Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography) and new apparatus, instruments and equipment were constructed. 56 permanent markers were built into the foundation and arranged in pairs on circles of radii 38000 and 42640 mm. The centre marker consists of a chromium steel ball diameter 16.695 mm ± 5 μ, over which a goniometer can be fitted by means of a special socket to an accuracy of ± 5 μ. The top of the ball was used as a height reference mark. A detailed description of the method of making triangulation

MARFENKO, S.V., inzh.

Geodetic operations during the construction of the proton-synchotron of the European Council for Nuclear Research in Geneva. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.4:129-141 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Geneva--Synchotron) (Surveying)

MARFENKO, S.V., aspirant

The precision of sighting. Trudy MIIGAIK no.36:79-91 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Theodolites)

MARFENKO, O.V.

Zak, E. G. and Marfenko, O. V., Struktura nizhnei kromki oblachnogo pokrova. [Structure of the base of a cloud cover.] *Leningrad. Tsentral'naia Aerologicheskaia Observatoriia, Trudy*, No. 7:3-15, 1952. 8 figs. DLC—The methodological and conceptual difficulties encountered in determining the height of cloud cover, in particular that of the lower boundary, are reviewed briefly as well as the need for studying the physical and synoptic characteristics of the lower cloud boundary, including its thickness, nature of visibility changes, etc. Stratus clouds with a lower boundary height up to 500 m were investigated during the fall-winter period with the aid of pilot and captive balloons. The contents include fluctuations of measurements of cloud height as measured by pilot balloons and fluctuations of the loss of horizon and of the loss of vertical visibility; the comparative height of the different levels of loss of visibility in clouds, variation of the lower margin of clouds, schematic structure of the lower cloud extension of a low cloud layer. *Subject Headings:* 1. Cloud structure 2. Visibility in clouds.—*I.L.D.*

MARFENKO, O.V.; MAKEYEVA, K.I.

Results of studying radiation errors of the RKZ radiosonde with an MMT-6 thermistor under flight conditions. Trudy TSAO no.67:24-30 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

MARDENKO, O.V.

Basis of the methodology of processing wind observations made by means of the "Malakhit" radio theodolite with a range adapter. Trudy TSAO no.60:92-99 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

L 41563-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009667

study of the sources of sonde errors under various conditions, without increased stability in sonde readings, and without improved methods for the verification of these readings. The entire matter of the barometric and radar methods of altitude determination also required further investigation. Considering the accuracy with which pressure is measured by the A-22-III (IV) radio-sonde, the author recommends that the use of its sounding results be limited to an altitude of no more than 30 km. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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L 41563-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009667

of concrete high-altitude ascents when the pressure measurement error is unknown. In a critical estimate of this kind, an analysis of the vertical rate of ascent of the sonde, of the temperature coefficients of the barometric unit, and (in the case of the A-22-III sonde) of the cyclic duration of the changes, is of great help. The results of such analyses are given in this article. It is noted that while these data may be of some assistence in estimating that reliability of high-altitude ascents, it is quite clear that they cannot be taken as absolute criteria. In particular, the pattern may be distorted by vertical movements in the atmosphere, although at the present time it is difficult to imagine the existence of vertical movements of high velocity in a large atmospheric layer. The effect of individual calibration on the rate of rotation of the sonde vane must also be kept in mind. Summarizing his study of the problem, the author declares that it is impossible to provide strict quantitative criteria for an estimation of the reliability of high-altitude radio-sonde ascents at the present time. An analysis of each ascent is a sufficiently complicated investigation, incapable of being carried out under the operational conditions which characterize the work of aerological stations. At the same time, this article points up the urgent need to increase the accuracy of pressure measurement by radio-sondes at high altitudes. This problem cannot be solved without careful

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(600,1000, and 2000 meters) in the measurement of height by the barometric method. It is noted that, taking into consideration only the pressure measurement error, the mean-square error in the height of ascension of the A-22-III (IV) radiosonde above 25 km exceeds 600 meters, and the so-called "record" ascents of these sondes are quite likely the result of errors in the measurement of temperature and pressure by the sonde. A brief description of the radar method of sonde height determination is given, and it is shown that the error component, depending on the error in the measurement of the oblique distance, is small, being at most equal to the error in the measurement of the distance, which as a rule does not exceed 100 meters. The component which is a function of the vertical angle error increases with height and with a decrease in the vertical angle. A table is given showing errors in height (in meters) with a vertical angle error of $\Delta\delta^\circ = 0.25^\circ$. The error values given indicate that, when sounding with an RKZ radio-sonde (the barometric unit of which measures pressure with approximately the same degree of accuracy as the A-22-III (IV) sonde), heights calculated on the basis of radar data in the working range of angles are considerably more accurate at great altitudes than those computed by the barometric method. The author stresses the importance of finding a criterion for a reliability estimate

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L 41563-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5009667 UR/2789/64/000/060/0034/0042

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AUTHOR: Marfenko, O. V.

TITLE: The problem of the reliability of high-altitude ascents by A-22-III (IV) radio-sondes

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 60, 1964. Metody i rezul'taty aerologicheskikh nablyudeniy i issledovaniy (Methods and results of aerological observations and investigations), 34-42

TOPIC TAGS: radiosonde, altitude determination, barometric altimetry, radar altimetry, radiosonde reliability, atmospheric sounding, meteorological radar / RKZ-type radiosonde

ABSTRACT: The author notes that as the average ceiling of radio-sounding increases, instances of high-altitude radio-sonde ascents are encountered more and more frequently; in some cases, these rise to more than 40 km. The need for methods of accurately determining the true height of a sonde ascent is therefore obvious. The World Meteorological Organization has set 600 meters as the maximum permissible error in the determination of height. In the present article, a table is given showing errors in the measurement of pressure, equivalent to assigned errors

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ACCESSION NR: AT4033561

full process of determination of random errors for both instruments is described and the results tabulated. The "Malakhit" radiotheodolite ensures a satisfactory accuracy of determination of wind velocity and direction (a mean square error in velocity of 2-3 m/sec and of 5-10° in direction) only to a height of approximately 15 km (and in a horizontal range of 40 km); thereafter errors in wind determination increase sharply. Special attachments now are being supplied to the radiotheodolite to increase accuracy. Radiotheodolite and radar methods of observing radiosondes are compared; the smaller the vertical angle the more suitable is radar for measurement of wind parameters in comparison with the radiotheodolite. The A-22-III is the most precise radiosonde and its accuracy is adequate to heights of 20 km. A further increase of accuracy requires a decrease of radiation errors and an increase in the rigidity of construction. Improvement in wind observations requires introduction of the radar method. The entire process of observation and processing data should be automated to the fullest extent possible. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 6 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00
SUB CODE: AA
Card 2/2

DATE ACQ: 16 Apr64
NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 000

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4033561 S/2922/63/009/000/0118/0124

AUTHOR: Marfenko, O. V.

TITLE: Accuracy of temperature and wind sounding of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye meteorologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 1st, Leningrad, 1961. Pribory* i metody* nablyudeniy (Instruments and methods of observation); trudy* soveshchaniya, v. 9. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 118-124

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aerology, air temperature measurement, wind measurement, radiosonde, A-22-III radiosonde, radiotheodolite

ABSTRACT: The three most important radiosondes used in the aerological network of the SSSR are the RZ-049, RKZ-1 and A-22-III, with the latter being the most widely used. A study has been made of the random errors of the A-22-III and RKZ-I radiosondes; the work was done at the Laboratoriya radiozondirovaniya TsAO (Radiosonde Laboratory of the Central Aerological Observatory) in 1960-1961. By random errors in measurement is meant the scattering of radiosonde readings of the same type under identical conditions. In the case of A-22-III radiosondes the random errors were determined using pairs of radiosondes; random errors of the RKZ-1 were determined by simultaneous measurements with RKZ-1 and A-22-III radiosondes. The

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MARFENKO, O.V.

Accidental errors of meteorological measurements in the free atmosphere with A-22-III and RKZ-1A radiosondes. Trudy TSAO no.43: 35-41 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Radiosondes)

MARFENKO, O.V.

Occasional errors of the radiosonde RZ-049. Trudy TSAO no.22:35-39 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Radiosondes) (Errors, Theory of)

KHINKIS, L.M., inzh.; MARFENIN, L.S.

Using large-size roller contact bearings in rolling mill back-up rolls. Stal' 24 no.8:765-767 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po snabzheniyu i sbytu podshipnikov kacheniya i svobodnykh detaley pri Sovete narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

L 45200-65
ACCESSION NR AM5003777

aid for researchers and engineers and as a guide for students and graduate students specializing in cryogenic engineering.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

SUBMITTED: 15Oct64 SUB CODE: GP, TD

NO REF SOV: 209 OTHER: 113

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L 45800-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/
ENG(c)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW S/ 66
ACCESSION NR AM5003777 BOOK EXPLOITATION 65
B41

Arkharov, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; Butkevich, Konstantin Stefanovich; Golovintsev, Andrey Grigor'yevich; Kulakov, Viktor Mikhaylovich; Marfenina, Irina Vasil'yevna; Mikulin, YEvgeniy Ivanovich; Stolper, Mikhail Borisovich

Cryogenic engineering (Tekhnika nizkikh temperatur), Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1964, 447 p. illus., biblio., fold. diagrs. (in pocket). Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cryogenics, cryogenic equipment, liquid hydrogen, liquid helium

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book examines the theoretical principles of low-temperature engineering, describes the design of deep-cold equipment, and presents the methodology for calculating them with data required for design. Special attention is devoted to the new problems of low-temperature engineering which have not yet been covered sufficiently in the literature. They include: the development of low temperatures, classification and analysis of deep-cold cycles for obtaining liquid and gaseous products and cooling at a temperature level below 20 K. The methodology of designing effective heat exchange and separating equipment and piston and turbine machines is presented. The book contains a large amount of handbook and factual material. It can be a useful

Card 1/2

ARKHAROV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; BUTKEVICH, Konstantin Stefanovich; GOLOVINTSOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich [deceased]; KULAKOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; MARFENINA, Irina Vasil'yevna; MIKULIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; STOLPER, Mikhail Borisovich; Prinimali uchastiye: BAKLANOVA, V.G.; GRIDIN, V.B.; PETROVSKIY, Yu.V., red.

[Low-temperature equipment] Tekhnika nizkikh temperatur. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 447 p. (MIRA 17:12)

MIKULIN, Ye.I.; MARFENINA, I.V.

Thermodynamic diagrams for neon and some of its properties.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.12:113-117 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskoye vysshcye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

MARFENINA, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKULIN, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of a regenerative gas refrigeration cycle. Khim.mash. no.2:7-13 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Low temperature research)

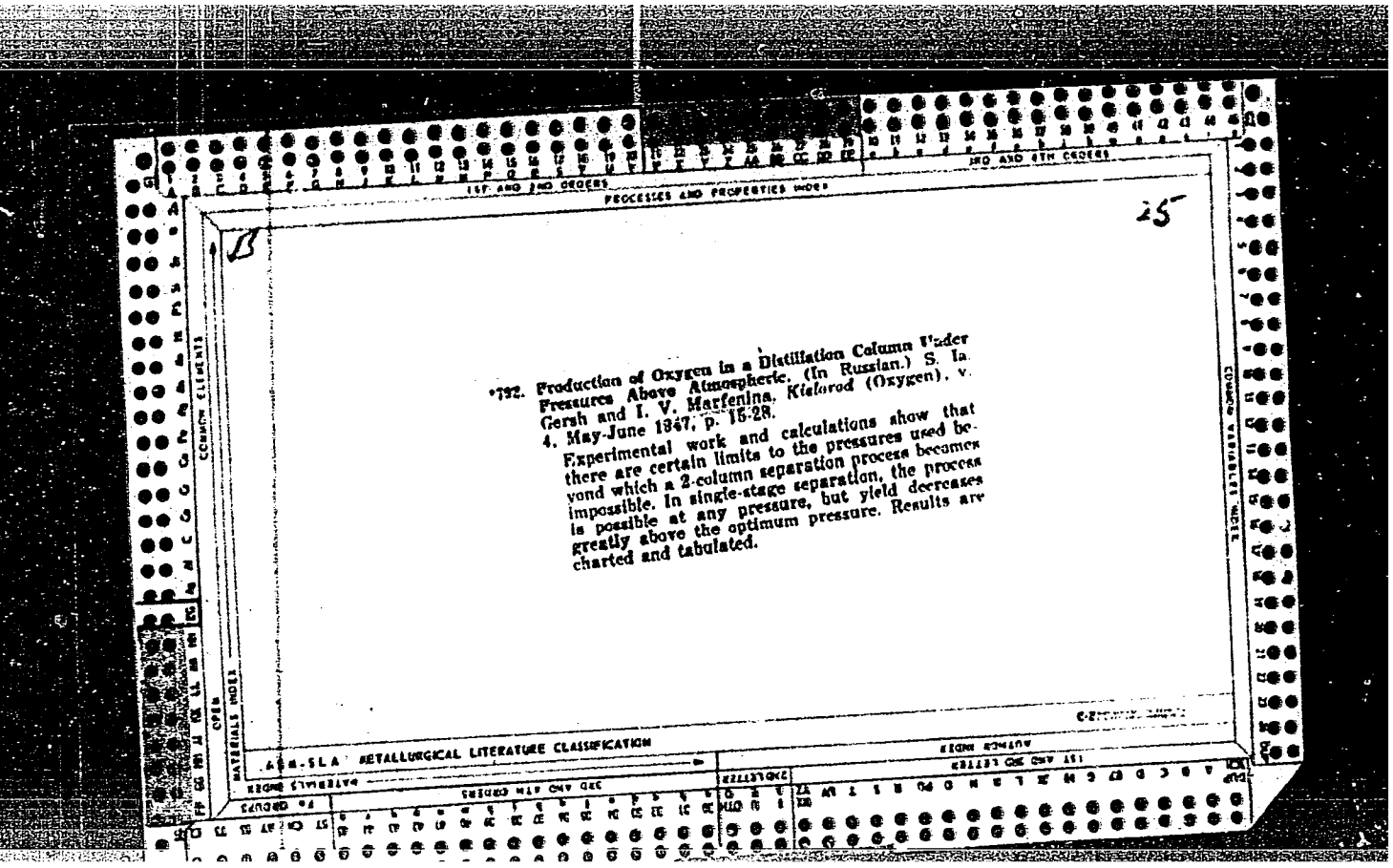
MARFENINA, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Priming of liquids and hydraulic phenomena in rectifying columns. [Trudy] MVTU no.17:37-74 '53. (MLRA 9:11)
(Distillation apparatus)

MARFENINA, I.V.

Marfenina, I.V. "Bearing effect on the coefficient of concentration of rectifying plates," Kislorod, 1948, No. 5, pp. 10-16 - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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*792. Production of Oxygen in a Distillation Column Under Pressures Above Atmospheric. (In Russian.) S. Ia. Gersh and I. V. Marfenina. *Kislorod* (Oxygen), v. 4, May-June 1947, p. 15-28.

Experimental work and calculations show that there are certain limits to the pressures used beyond which a 2-column separation process becomes impossible. In single-stage separation, the process is possible at any pressure, but yield decreases greatly above the optimum pressure. Results are charted and tabulated.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MARFENINA, I. V. PA 22T34

USSR/Engineering Jun 1947
Oxygen, Liquid
Oxygen Equipment

"Obtaining Oxygen Under High-Pressure in a Fractionating Column," S. Ya. Gersh, I. V. Marfenina, 14 pp

"Kislorod" No 3

Experiments were conducted at the Laboratory of Deep Cold imeni Bauman, MVTU. It was discovered that it was impossible to increase the pressure of oxygen, if the oxygen was received under pressure directly from the separating apparatus. In equipment of large output it was inefficient to use high pressure in fractionating. Article contains graphs, diagrams and tables of the results obtained.

MARFENINA, I. V.

"Obtaining Oxygen Under High-Pressures in a Fractionating Column,"

SO: Kislorod, No. 3; 1947;

"Production of Oxygen in Rectifying Columns under Elevated Pressure,"

SO: Kislorod, No. 3, 1947;

"The Maximum Permissible Quantity of Liquid in the Caps of a Plate,"

SO: Kislorod, No. 6, 1947.

MIKHAYLOV, Fedor Mikhaylovich [deceased]; ZOLOTNITSKIY, N.D., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MARFENIN, V.S., inzh., retsenzent; AKULIN, D.F., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red.izd-va; CHERKOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of labor protection in the machinery industry] Osnovy okhrany truda v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 208 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Rukovoditel' kafedry tekhniki bezopasnosti Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Zolotnitskiy).
(Machinery industry--Hygienic aspects)
(Labor laws and legislation)

ZHELEZNOV, Boris Ivanovich; MARFENIN, Vasiliy Semenovich; VESELKINA, A.A., red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Labor protection; a collection of decrees and regulations] Okhrana truda; sbornik postanovlenii i pravil. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS, 1958. 397 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc. (Labor laws and legislation)

MARFENIN, V.S.; VESELKINA, A.A., redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety engineering and industrial hygiene; collection of decrees and regulations] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennaia sanitariia; sbornik postanovlenii i pravil. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1954. 568 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:4)
(Industrial safety) (Industrial hygiene)

VORONTSOVA, YE. I., MARFENIN, V. S.

Industrial Hygiene

Result of evaluation of plans for scientific activities of institutes for industrial hygiene of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Giv. i san. No. 4, Apr. '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953. Unclassified.

VAL'KOV, Grigoriy Petrovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KAZAKOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GNOIAN, A.A., inzh.; MOROZOV, N.P., inzh.; ARTAMONYCHEV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MARFENIN, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; RZHECHITSKIY, B.D., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.

[Organization of cargo handling; problems and examples] Organizatsiia gruzovykh rabot; zadachi i primery. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 299 p. (MIRA 18:6)

SUKOLENOV, Aleksandr Yevdokimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MARFENIN, N.V., inzh. retsenzent; KAZAKOV, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; RZHECHITSKIY, B.D., inzh., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and organization of cargo-handling operations] Mekhanizatsiia i organizatsiia gruzovykh rabot. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 431 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Organizatsiya i mekhanizatsiya peregruzochnykh rabot" Gor'kovskogo instituta inzhenerov vodnogo transporta (for Kazakov).
(Cargo handling--Equipment and supplies)
(Inland water transportation--Management)

ACC NR: AN7004529 SOURCE CODE: UR/9028/67/000/015/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Marfenin, N. (Inspector)

ORG: National Control Committee, SSSR (Komitet narodnogo kontrolya SSSR)

TITLE: Providing transportation for the eastern Arctic

SOURCE: Vodnyy transport, no. 15, 02 Feb 67, p. 3, col. 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: inland waterway transportation, transportation system

ABSTRACT:
At present, goods are transported to the eastern sector of the Arctic mainly by a combination of railroad and marine shipping lines with the goods being transferred at far eastern ports. However, studies conducted in various scientific research and design institutes have shown that this is not the most economical arrangement. It is now technically possible to ship cargoes via rail, river, and marine lines using the river Lena, which would shorten the shipping distance by 3,000—5,000 km, and thus cut costs.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 1/1 UDC: none

MARFENIN, N., inzh.; BAKAL, D., inzh.

Harbors should work better. Rech.transp. 21 no.7:9-11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Harbors) (Cargo handling—Equipment and supplies)

MARFEL'DT, E.A.

Petrified knot in the diaphragmatic pleura simulating a tuberculoma. Probl. tub. no.1: 81 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.P. Loginova) Oblastnoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy Irkutska.
(PLEURA—TUBERCULOSIS)

MARFAI, Tibor, tudomanyos fomunkatars

Filling stations on highways with heavy traffic. Auto motor 17 nc.18:26 21 S '64.

1. Road Research Institute, Budapest.

SOV/30-59-6-17/40

News in Brief. Conference on the Application of Methods of Cybernetics for Transportation and the Construction of Means of Transportation

technical projecting and building. A close collaboration between Soviet and Hungarian scientists in this field will accelerate the solution of the present problems.

Card 2/2

MARFAI, Tibor, okleveles mernok, tudomanyos fomunkatars

Highway traffic signs and motor vehicle drivers. Kozl tud sz 14 no. 8:339-345 Ag '64.

1. Road Research Institute, Budapest.